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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 9 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Sport for drug abuse prevention: promoting a drug-free society through sport and the Olympic ideal

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[1] in which they expressed their determination to actively promote a society free of drug abuse and to take effective measures to emphasize and facilitate healthy, productive and fulfilling alternatives to the illicit consumption of drugs, in particular to invest in and work with youth by raising public awareness and providing youth with information, skills and opportunities to choose healthy lifestyles,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on the issue of sport and the Olympic Games, in particular its resolutions 67/17 of 28 November 2012 and 68/9 of 6 November 2013, in which the Assembly emphasized the importance of the use of sport as a vehicle to foster development and strengthen education for children and young persons, prevent disease and promote health, including the prevention of drug abuse,

* E/CN.7/2014/1.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Recognizing the increasingly important role of sport in contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, noting that sport can foster peace and development, as underlined in the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[2] and reaffirming that sport is a tool for education that can promote cooperation, solidarity, social inclusion and health at the local, national and international levels, as declared in the outcome document of the High-Level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals,[3]

Recalling the report of the United Nations Inter-agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace entitled "Sport for development and peace: towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals", in which sport was recognized as an effective tool for improving public health by providing healthy alternatives to harmful behaviour, such as drug abuse and involvement in crime, and as a powerful vehicle for communicating messages of peace and development to diverse audiences, since sporting events can effectively increase awareness and galvanize support around key issues,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary General entitled "Sport for development and peace: mainstreaming a versatile instrument",[4] which reviews the programmes and initiatives implemented by States Members of the United Nations, by United Nations funds, programmes and specialized agencies and by other partners, using sport as a tool for development and peace,

Welcoming the mutually beneficial partnerships that the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime has established with the International Olympic Committee, the International Paralympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace in such areas as human development, education and health promotion, and noting with satisfaction the increasing number of joint initiatives of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, including the "Global sport for youth" initiative and the meetings on the topics "Using sport for drug abuse prevention", held in Rome from 12 to 14 November 2001, "Sports help prevent drug abuse", held in Brasilia on 2 April 2008, and "Sport against drugs", held in Ashgabat on 1 December 2011,

Affirming the invaluable contribution of the Olympic movement and other major international sporting events in establishing sport as a unique means of promoting a healthy way of life,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 49/29 of 7 December 1994 and 50/13 of 7 November 1995, on the Olympic ideal as a means to promote international understanding among the youth of the world through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of humankind,

Recalling also that "healthy living" was one of the main concepts underlying the XXII Olympic Winter Games and the XI Paralympic Winter Games, held in Sochi, Russian Federation, from 7 to 23 February 2014 and from 7 to 16 March 2014, respectively, and recalling further the vision of the Games to achieve the harmonious development of society,

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[2] General Assembly resolution 60/1.
[3] General Assembly resolution 65/1.
[4] A/67/282.

Acknowledging the importance of the Youth Olympic Games in inspiring youth to choose a healthy lifestyle offering a combination of sporting, cultural and educational experiences, noting in that regard the successful conclusion of the first Winter Youth Olympic Games, held in Innsbruck, Austria, from 13 to 22 January 2012, and welcoming the second Summer Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Nanjing, China, from 16 to 28 August 2014, and the second Winter Youth Olympic Games, to be held in Lillehammer, Norway, from 12 to 21 February 2016,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in their efforts to use sport as a tool to promote a healthy, drug-free lifestyle and discourage high-risk behaviour during and beyond the Olympic and Paralympic Games;

2. *Welcomes* the cooperation among Member States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, funds and programmes, the International Olympic Committee and the International Paralympic Committee in seeking to make a constructive and sustainable contribution, through sport, to raising awareness of and to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, and encourages the Olympic and Paralympic movements to work closely with national and international sports organizations on the use of sport to contribute to the achievement of the Goals;

3. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, sport-related organizations, athletes, the media, civil society and the private sector to use major international sporting events as a platform for promoting a healthy way of life and increasing awareness of the dangers of drug abuse by using public service announcements, video advertisements and banners at stadiums, publications and links on official event websites and the use of anti-drug logos on official sports uniforms and goods;

4. *Welcomes* the leadership of Olympic and Paralympic athletes as goodwill ambassadors in promoting a drug-free society through sport and the Olympic ideal;

5. *Encourages* the stakeholders referred to in paragraph 3 above, and in particular the organizers of large-scale sporting events, to use such events to encourage and support initiatives that leverage sport in promoting a drug-free society by disseminating drug-related information;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.